

# The Times

XIX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES, PRICE 3 CENTS  
AT THE OFFICE COUNTER.

## THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

**LOS ANGELES THEATER**—C. M. WOOD, Lessee.  
One Week—Matinees Today and Saturday.  
**MR. FREDERICK WARDE**, Together With  
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Brune  
And All Star Company, in elaborate scenic productions.

**Matinee Today. MERCHANT OF VENICE**  
TONIGHT.

**Romeo and Juliet.**

Thursday, "The Lion's Mouth." Friday night, "Fortune's Fool." Saturday Matinee, "Romeo and Juliet." Saturday night, "Richard III."

The strongest company since the famous Booth and Barrett combination—"New Orleans Picayune. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Phone Main 70.

**OPHRHEUM**—"MIGNON" SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY.  
CORA STUART, supported by Alexander Kearney and Co., in "The Fair Equestrienne." LUCIE VERDIER, European musical artist. RICE and ELMER, in "A Rub's Visit to Chinatown." MIGNON, world's greatest child artist. HAMILTON HILL, Australian baritone; Cheridah Simpson, Prof. Euston's dogs Fly and Fieldish in new sketch.

PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Best reserved seats down stairs, 25c and 50c, entire balcony, 25c; gallery, 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any seat 25c. Children, any seat, 10c. Tel. Main 1447.

**MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER**—OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager  
Distinct, Emphatic and Artistic Success of California's Greatest Tragedienne,  
**NANCIE O'NEIL**,

Assisted by Clay Clement, Barton Hill, McKee Rankin and a great company. Tonight and Saturday Matinee, "MAGDA." Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights, the charming Comedy, "Peg Wellington," preceded by Boucicault's One-act Drama, "Napoleon's Guard." Prices always the same—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Tel. Main 1270.

**A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—**  
With Dates of Events.

**SIMPSON AUDITORIUM**—Management J. T. FITZGERALD.  
DECEMBER 15th.  
SADA Recently at the Orpheum.  
Assisted by MM. GENEVRA JOHNSTONE-BISHOP, soprano;  
MISS ELANCHE ROGERS, accompanist. Advance sale of seats at Fitzgerald's, commanding Monday December 14th, at 9 a.m.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

**INDOOR SAUCER TRACK—MAIN AND TENTH STS.**  
THE BIG BICYCLE RACES GO AGAIN Thursday Night DEC. 7th 8:15 p.m.

The most enormous hit ever made in Los Angeles. Thursday night a still better card will be presented. Watch the time this time. Last Thursday we broke nearly every Coast record for similar events, but that is a detail. The royal sport we furnish is the thing. The building is now completely enclosed. Admission 25c. Tickets on sale at Wolf & Chilson druggists, and Ellington Drug Co.

**STRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—**  
—ONE HUNDRED GIGANTIC BIRDS—

**Feather Fans, Boas, Capes and Plumes**  
Appropriate CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to send East. Free Delivery to all parts of the United States.

**PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE—**

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA—Representative of the Hindu religion at the World's Parliament of Religion Chicago, 1893—Blanchard Hall, Friday evening Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The VENDANTA PHILOSOPHY, or Hinduism as a Religion. Tickets 50c—for sale at Fitzgerald's, 115 S. Spring St.

**COMING TO LOS ANGELES—**VLADIMIR DE PACHMAN.—The Great Russian Pianist. Concert Direction, F. W. BLANCHARD.

**SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—**

**CALIFORNIA LIMITED—**

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Lv. Los Angeles 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday.  
Lv. Pasadena 6:25 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday.  
Ar. Denver 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday, Monday, Tuesday.  
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Entirely new and luxurious equipment. Electric charged throughout. Everything to make you comfortable and the fastest time ever made.

**SPECIAL EXCURSION—MT. LOWE RAILWAY—**  
Thursday, December 7.

MEMBERS SO. CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SOCIETY AND THEIR FRIENDS.  
\$1.75 From Los Angeles to Alpine Tavern and return (including all points on Mt. Lowe Railway). Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m. All a.m. and 1 p.m. make entire trip and return same day. Evening special returning after operation of World's Fair Searchlight and large Telescope, arriving at 10:45. Special rates and arrangements for month of December at ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Tickets and full information at office, 214 South Spring Street. Tel. Main 960.

**TO SEE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—**

You must go around **The Kite-Shaped Track**. The principal points of interest are on this famous line. See a new country every mile. Leave Los Angeles 8:30 a.m., returning arrives Los Angeles 5:47 p.m., giving ample time at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sightseeing.

**STEAMSHIP AUSTRALIA**—Sails Dec. 13, for HONOLULU only. For rates and future sailings apply to HUGH B. RICE, ART OCEANIC S.S. Co., 200 S. Spring St. Phone Main 392.

**IMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—**

**SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—** The famous resort 3½ hours from Los Angeles. HOTEL METROPOLE always open at popular rates. Fine QUALITY SHOOTING, special rates to hunters. Gold Links. Submarine gardens as seen through glass-bottom boats. Marvelous exhibition of living fish in glass tanks. Boating, hunting the wild goat, fishing, etc. Most equable climate in the world—average temperature 70 degrees. Regular daily steamer service from San Pedro except on Friday. See railroad time tables.

BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Tel. Main 36.

**RIPE JAPANESE PERSIMMONS—** VERY FINE TODAY.  
Hollywood Guavas—largest and finest grown.  
Raspberries, Blackberries and Brandywine Strawberries.

Telephone Main 1232. Rivers Bros. Corner Broadway and Temple. We ship everywhere.

**FLOWERS—** Long Beach Carnations and Violets are very choice. For sale by Shipping Orders. MESERVE FLORAL AND NURSERY CO., 244 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 1245.

**CARBONS**—Every Picture a Work of Art! 16—MEDALS—16. Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of atmosphere in the world. STUDIO, 239½ S. SPRING ST. Opp. Hollenbeck.

**HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.**

**RLINGTON HOTEL—** Santa Barbara, With an addition of lacy bathrooms and new passenger elevator makes the most comfortable resort hotel in the State.

Ocean bathing every day. Perpetual May climate.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

LOS ANGELES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS  
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

[SOUTH AFRICA]

**HARD TO BEAT**  
IN BATTLE.

British Soldiers' Valor  
is Unquestioned.

But Military Strategy Seems to  
Be a Lost Art.

Generals Accused of Reckless  
Sacrifice of Men.

Methuen's Advance on Kimberley  
Still Being Retarded.

Siege of Mafeking not Raised—Shelling of Ladysmith Continues—Big  
Battle Impending at the Tugela River.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Englishmen are not weary reading belated accounts of the splendid valor of England's heroic soldiers at Modder River, but they are anxious to have the generals prove that strategy is not lost art. Over-confidence is the natural result of the recitals of the intrepidity and endurance of each and every battalion under fire in that engagement.

The phrase is on every lip, "The men who could win that battle cannot be beaten anywhere," but behind that proud boast is the thought that the Generals ought not leave all the work for the soldiers, but should protect them by maneuvers and turning movements, and not be always flinging them in frontal attacks upon strongly-entrenched positions.

**CRITICISM FORESTALLED.**

Gen. Methuen correctly forecast this criticism when he prefaced his bulletin with the statement that blank maneuver were impracticable, and he followed this yesterday with an official report that the Boers losses more than equaled his own, since fifty bodies had been found, and others had been either carried off or buried. As this dispatch was dated yesterday, it was clear that the advance toward Kimberley had not been begun, although Methuen announced that the enemy's morale had been much shaken. The delay is explained by the War Office as due to bridge repairs.

The theory of military men is that Kimberley is not in imminent peril, and that Buller wishes Methuen to hold Cronje's force in that quarter rather than defeat it prematurely and release it for operations in Natal. They predict that decisive blows will be struck simultaneously at Colenso and in front of Kimberley.

**SIEGE OF MAFEKING.**

While the War Office has received intelligence that Mafeking was safe November 20, it admits that its investment was closer than ever before. This is confirmed by the Pall Mall Gazette correspondent, but Reuter's dispatches one day later show that the Boers are using new shells with high explosives from a ten-ton gun, and that the situation is serious. Col. Baden-Powell has under him a dozen well-known officers of the British army, in addition to Lord Edward Cecil of the Grenadier Guards. This group of officers connected with a dozen regiments, includes Col. Hore, Maj. Vyvyan, Maj. Anderson, Lord Charles Bentinck, Capt. Fitzgerald, Maj. Godley and others, with powerful social connections in London. There will be strong pressure brought to bear upon the War Office for the dispatch of a relief column to Mafeking when the ground is clear at Kimberley. Neither Lansdowne nor Buller will be likely to allow the Prime Minister's son to be sent a prisoner to Pretoria.

Col. Plumer is again reported officially as holding his ground, with slight losses in skirmishes.

**TERrible BATTLE IMPENDING.**

From Natal the only press dispatches which came through yesterday were forecasts of a terrible battle impending on the Tugela, which were innocuous enough to pass censorship, and also several belated messages from Ladysmith. The most ominous one was from George Lynch to the Echo, dated November 26, which stated that the Boers had captured 250 cattle belonging to the garrison, and that shells were occasionally doing much mischief. The garrison was evidently casting anxious eyes southward.

**SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.**

The Central News Agency also has a report from a runner that the cannonade has been incessant at Ladysmith, and shells are constantly dropping inside the British lines, with an increased number of casualties. British guns are replying steadily, a reassuring sign that the ammunition is holding out.

Military men who have assumed that the condition of the garrison was more critical than the authorities have cared to admit, find confirmation of their fears in mail letters describing Gen. White's battle at Lombardskop, the day before the town was cut off from the coast. White was evidently defeated in that attack and his force was driven back into the town. His troops were in no condition to rescue Carleton's battalions and the town might easily have been captured.

**MILITARY CROAKERS.**

The siege began under the humiliating sense of a reversal of the British

by the chair, and presented to the Senate the message of the President.

At 10 o'clock the reading of the message was begun by the clerks.

Two hours and thirty-four minutes were consumed in reading the President's message. Little attention was paid to the reading by the majority of the Senators. Many of them did not remain in the chamber during the quietest discussed matters of interest with their colleagues, and a few followed the reading from the pamphlets copies which had been placed on their desks.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Thurston formally announced the message of Senator-elect Haywood, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, do now adjourn."

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, at 2:40, President Frye declared the Senate adjourned.

Resolved, that the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

"Resolved, that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, do now adjourn."

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HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—HOUSE.—The galleries of the House today were almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the President's message, usually a great attraction, was completely overshadowed by interest in the position of the Mormon Representative from Utah. The fact that three-fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable, and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the case.

Mr. Roberts himself occupied the hall above the House, and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. Just before the House convened he took the seat selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side. No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places. Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain delivered his invocation.

It developed that Mr. Roberts's name was not on the official roll call of the House, so that in case of vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedent. Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, was the only one to object to this procedure.

After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, reported the President's message. Immediately afterward Maj. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House. The members listened attentively to the reading.

The reading of the message consumed two hours and a half, and at its conclusion the Republicans gave it a hearty round of applause. Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York, the floor leader of the majority, immediately moved that the message be referred to the committee of the whole and ordered the Mr. Gross (Rep.) of Pennsylvania expressed a desire to debate the message, but this was declared out of order.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

The Speaker then laid before the House Mr. Taylor's resolution to refer the Roberts case in accordance with the agreement of yesterday.

Mr. Taylor immediately took the floor. It was arranged that there should be three hours debate, one hour on each side, one-half hour to be allowed Mr. Roberts. The committee of the minority, the Republicans, had the right to stop Roberts from taking the oath and to demand that he be seated.

It is the impression that he hurt rather than helped himself.

A sensational episode was furnished in a three-minute speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who indignantly repudiated Roberts's assertion that the President had knowingly appointed to office men guilty of the same crime charged against him.

"When the vote was taken on the resolution, it passed by 302 to 30."

"By the terms of the resolution, Mr. Roberts is not only excluded from all participation in the proceedings of the House until the committee reports and the House passes upon his case, but he is denied a seat in the hall. Whether this will be interpreted to deny him admission within the chamber pending the disposition of his case is yet to be decided."

CALIFORNIA'S VOTES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Congressman Loud was the one Republican who voted against the Taylor resolution denying Mr. Roberts the privilege of being sworn or permitted to occupy a seat in the House, pending the report of the special committee of nine and the decision of the House. With twenty-eight Democrats he voted for the Richardson resolution, which called for the admission of the polygamist member-elect and subsequent investigation of the charges against him. Later Loud was one of a minority of thirty that voted against the Taylor resolution.

Barham, Kahn, Metcalf, Needham and Waters, Republicans, and De Vries (Dem.) voted against the Richardson and for the Taylor resolutions. Newlands of Nevada also voted for the latter measure.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Taylor opened his speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution. He would not urge its adoption, he said, were he not prompted by a high sense of duty. The Constitution was consistent, he continued, if it was consistent that the limitations it imposed were not to be added to. The power of Congress to halt the claimant at the door, he insisted, was clear.

"Resolved, that without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Barham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case."

"Resolved, further, that when sworn, his credentials and all the papers in his possession, as a Representative from the same State, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Barham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case."

"Resolved, further, that when he turned to his desk to make notes of points to which he desired to refer, he should be allowed to do so in a manner that will not interfere with the proceedings of the House."

side, ought now, say the military croakers, be broken up with the least possible delay. Buller, evidently appreciated the necessity of prompt action when he proclaimed the advance of Methuen on Kimberley, in order to draw off the Free State forces from Natal. Those tactics succeeded, for Krone was heavily reinforced from the east before the battle of Modder River was fought. It is a reasonable surmise that Buller wants Methuen to hold Krone's army there, until Clerc is ready for decisive action.

Nothing has been heard from Gatacre since his success on outwitting the enemy in an attempt to secure a large quantity of supplies. Gatacre and French can hardly have more than a brigade between them.

## MILITARY CONCERT.

A military concert in Albert Hall today, organized by Elsie Terries and C. F. Little, was a unique social function in behalf of war charities. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family were present, and it was a grand assemblage. Every quarter of the vast hall was profusely decorated with flags, but the only flag flying displayed with the Union Jack was the Stars and Stripes. The Union Jack was presented with each program, and when the audience of 10,000 people rose in a body and waved flags in singing "God Save the Queen," the spectacle was a stirring one. The programs included selections by massed military bands, songs by Esther Palliser, Ella Russell, Marie Tempest and other artists, and a recitation, "Charge of the Light Brigade," and "The Absent-minded Beggar," by Lewis Waller and Mrs. Tree. The audience was in a frenzy of patriotic fervor. The concert yielded over \$20,000 for the soldiers' relief fund.

## CONSUL MACRUM HAS MADE A BAD MESS OF IT.

## STATE DEPARTMENT EMBARRASSED BY HIS QUEER ACTION.

Belief Prevalent That the Man to Whom He Has Shifted the Responsibility of Acting Consul at Pretoria is a Fugitive from Chicago—Officials Greatly Perturbed.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Tribune's Washington special says the State Department is in somewhat of a quandary over the precipitate haste with which Consul Macrum persists in deserting important interests confided to his care at Pretoria, where, in addition to his representative capacity as the only American Consul in the Boer republic, he has been charged, since hostilities began, with the protection of such British affairs as are recognized by civilized nations as unaffected by a state of war.

Secretary Hay refused for a while to permit Macrum to come home and endeavored to induce the Consul to remain at Pretoria. This did not meet Macrum's views. He insisted that a young American named Atterbury in Pretoria was easily competent to take charge of the consulate. He did not tell who Atterbury was, or even give his initials. It is the understanding that Macrum has finally turned over his affairs to the unknown Atterbury and started for home, where his future official status will be determined.

Official perturbation was augmented today by reports from the West indicating that Atterbury might be identical with one of the same name, who was said to have left the United States and sought the Transvaal as the only secure place from extradition proceedings. The officials heard that Macrum's successor was probably one L. C. Atterbury of Chicago, who left \$90,000 in bad debts when he hurried out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and it was represented that he was just the man to hoodwink Macrum, especially when the Consul was so anxious to find a substitute.

## NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

BEGINS TO COME MORE FREELY. (A. P. EARLY A.M. REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pietermaritzburg says: "News from Ladysmith is beginning to come in more freely. The latest dispatches state that from the beginning of the investment up to last Saturday (November 25) there were \$22 killed and wounded, including both military and civilians."

"The Boers shell the town from all sides, their favorite time for opening being at midnight."

The heaviest casualties occurred on November 9, when the Boers made a determined attack on the fortifications of the camp. They were routed with heavy loss, our casualties numbering twenty-one. The next day Gen. Joubert begged medicines from the British.

"We lost one killed in an attack on the 24th, the Boers again losing heavily. On the 20th the bombardment, which had been more or less severe, damaged some buildings. On the following day it was announced that the Boers were going south."

## HORSES FOR BULLER.

BIG CARGO FROM BROOKLYN. (A. P. EARLY A.M. REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The line-up at the port of the steamship Susquehanna of the Barber line, which sailed from Brooklyn, contained the first Brooklyn shipment of horses for South Africa. She carried six troops of horses and forty-five mules. Lack of space was the only reason why the number was not larger.

The remainder of the steamship's cargo consisted of 800 tons of steel rails to repair the roads torn up by the Boers, and there was also a large shipment of wheat, oats, food stuffs and other goods. The ship will call at Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and Port Natal.

The steamship Honoria will soon arrive at the Atlantic dock to load for the East African ports. She is chartered by the British government and will take a cargo of canned meats, tobacco and dried hay. After discharging she will return to England direct to load troops for Africa. A sister ship from New Orleans will sail on Saturday with 1000 mules.

## BOERS IN GREAT FORCE.

THE LINE-UP AT TUGELA RIVER. (A. P. EARLY A.M. REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

"It is now certain that the Boers are in great force on the further side of

the Tugela River. The Boer army which invaded Natal was put by good judges at 25,000 to 30,000 men. If we accept the latter figure and deduct 2000 for losses, which may have been made good by disloyal Dutch recruits from Natal, and another 10,000 for the remaining force at Ladysmith, the total of the army confronting Gen. Buller may be from 15,000 to 20,000 men. As for its artillery, at Farquhar's farm, according to the counts in the official Boer guns overpowered the British, who had thirty-six field weapons. But now this artillery will be divided, and there are not likely to be more than thirty of the Boer guns, if so many, on the Tugela."

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

A delayed dispatch from Cape Town received today describes the departure of the Canadian contingent of troops for the front. The streets were decorated and dense, enthusiastic crowds lined the principal street. Gov. Miller bid the Canadians farewell at the railway station. All the officers including the general, the Canadian, the Governor, who was here, cheered by the Canadian soldiers. They also sang the national anthem. A party of thirty-nine Canadians remained at Cape Town, as the men had not passed the medical inspection. The Canadian contingent will act in concert with the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders.

SUSPECTED STEAMER.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LAS PALMAS (Canary Islands), Dec. 5.—The British second-class cruiser Arthur, which was closely watching the German steamer Ella Woermann which sailed from Hamburg November 18, for the west coast of Africa. On the demand of the British government the Spanish authorities searched the vessel here, but found no guns or cartridges on board, and the steamer proceeded.

BOERS' NEW POSITION.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Modder River special, dated Thursday, November 30, says: "The Boers occupy a strong ridge, about six miles north of this point. Today the Lancers came in contact with them."

## VERY STRICT WAR CENSORSHIP CONTINUES.

## HARDLY ANY NEWS ALLOWED TO COME FROM THE CAPE.

Latest Accounts from Modder River Say the Boer Fire Was the Hottest on Record—Reiterated Accusations of the Boers' Disregard for the Rules of War—Field Notes.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6, 4:30 a.m.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The censorship continues to be of the strictest character. Virtually no news is allowed to pass except a diary of events within the beleaguered garrison and positions.

According to the latest accounts from the battle of Modder River, the Boer fire was the hottest on record, and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1600 yards, but the casualties among the prone troops was trifling. It was found impossible to bring the British ammunition reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actually employed in serving out ammunition.

In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war, a letter published in Cape Town says that before the final ultimatum was sent, the Boer leaders adopted the policy of using the white flag when driven into a corner, in order to deceive the British commanders, and this policy was generally approved.

It is reported that the mobilization of a seventh division will be ordered at Aldershot, as a preparation for emergency.

The War Office is constantly besieging the members of the nobility seeking information of relatives at the front. One duchesse refuses to read any telegrams sent her for fear of revealing the worst news of her sons, nephews or other members of her family at the front.

## BELATED NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF THE WAR.

## NO LIGHT ON ANY IMPORTANT BRITISH MOVEMENTS.

Plans for the Relief of Ladysmith Still in the Dark—Boers Suffer Heavy Losses Through Disease and Battle—Reported Abandonment of Siege of Mafeking not Confirmed.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Estcourt censures Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African squadrons, for his delay in sending Capt. Scott and Capt. Lambton with guns to Ladysmith.

"It is notorious," says the correspondent, "that the general, on October 30, while a decisive action was pending, did Capt. Lambton (of the Powerful) arrive at Ladysmith. A week, a day, a few hours might, and I doubt not, would have saved the situation and delayed the investment if that had not ended the Boer attempt."

COL. YULE GOING HOME.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Tuesday, November 28, which says: "All well."

ADMIRAL HARRIS CENSURED.

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COL. YULE GOING HOME.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Mail announces that Col. W. A. Yule, who succeeded Gen. Sir William Symons in command of the British troops in Natal after the officer was wounded in the battle of Tugela Hill, and was promoted from the rank of substantive Lieutenant-colonel in the army to the rank of major-general on the staff to command the Eighth Brigade of the South African field forces, with the substantive rank of colonel in the army, is on his way to England, being破壞.

MRS. STANFORD'S INTERESTS.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Jane Stanford returned to this city today. In an interview she said it may be a year before she and the Crockers sell out their interests in the Pacific Improvement Company, which purchased the Crocker and Standard holdings of Southern Pacific stock, has closed another immense deal. It comes to light that Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, representing the original Mark Hopkins interest, which passed into the possession of Edward Searles, has sold to the syndicate 140,000 shares of Southern Pacific Company stock at a price approximately \$40 per share.

The negotiations were begun at the time Mrs. Stanford sold her stock, but the transaction was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Gen. Hubbard still represents as many shares of stock as he sold to the syndicate, and will not relinquish his position as first vice-president of the Southern Pacific.

George Crocker will leave here in a few days. He will go to San Francisco via New Orleans, and on the journey inspect the property of the Pacific Improvement Company.

The Call adds: "The surprise of the year in the railway world may be in reserve. Operations of the syndicate do not partake of the ordinary, other than Huntington and John W. Mackay, but there are others, because from the beginning the syndicate has been unscrupulous."

Despite denials many leading railroad men cling to the belief that the Vanderbilts are in some way concerned in this vast deal in Southern Pacific securities. At any rate, it is believed that the public will be invited to approach Southern Pacific as an investment, and that the stock will be on the market the same as the stock of other railway corporations."

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(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Jane Stanford returned to this city today. In an interview she said it may be a year before she and the Crockers sell out their interests in the Pacific Improvement Company. They are willing to sell now, but the point on which the negotiations hitch is the price to be received, and it may be some time before both parties to the deal succeed in arriving at a figure satisfactory to all concerned.

Though Mrs. Stanford would say nothing concerning the amount she and the Crockers demanded for their holdings, it is reported that they ask \$6,000,000 each.

The reports of the abandonment of the siege of Mafeking, although coming from various quarters, are not confirmed. Apparently Gen. Ronje left there a force sufficient to hold the ring in check.

"Never have I thought Englishmen such butchers. Imagine that about ninety men were behind a kopje when 2000 Lancers attacked them. The Boers had to surrender to such overwhelming numbers and threw down their weapons in token of submission."

But the captain of the Lancers said: "King is the champion." A tremendous massacre ensued. Sowethal, the only prisoner among them, was spared because he had remained flat on the ground."

Remarkable corroboration of this charge is furnished by a letter written by Private Dolley of the 5th Lancers, about obviously the same incident at Elands Laagte. He describes how the Lancers charged a kopje, adding:

"As soon as they saw the lance they threw up their rifles and ammunition and cried: 'Friends!' But it was no go, for they fired on the Red Cross and we had no mercy for them."

THE BOER LOSSES.

MADE AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

(A. P. EARLY A.M. REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The War Office today received the following dispatch from Gen. Forester-Walkersfield dated December 1:

"McLennan reported that Modder River had fought three bodies and that twenty-seven bodies have since floated to the surface of the river. The people say that some bodies were buried and that others were taken on miles to Jacob's where the Enslin woodmen were taken. Commandant Albrecht's wagon, perfectly up-ah-a-pharmacy, surgery, was captured. The enemy's loss was more than ours and their morale has been much shaken."

THE BOER LOSSES.

MADE AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

(A. P. EARLY A.M. REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

"It is now certain that the Boers are in great force on the further side of

the River. Heavy fighting lasted for hours. Cronje and Delaray took up strong positions, the Free Staters being reinforced. Delaray had seventeen killed and wounded, including his eldest son. The Free Staters losses are unknown. At the end the Boers retired slowly from their positions, having prevented the British from forcing their way to Kimberley."

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

A delayed dispatch from Cape Town received today describes the departure of the Canadian contingent of troops for the front. The streets were decorated and dense, enthusiastic crowds lined the principal street. Gov. Miller bid the Canadians farewell at the railway station. All the officers including the general, the Canadian, the Governor, who was here, cheered by the Canadian soldiers. They also sang the national anthem. A party of thirty-nine Canadians remained at Cape Town, as the men had not passed the medical inspection. The Canadian contingent will act in concert with the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

MURDERED HIS OWN.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY ENACTED IN KERN COUNTY.

Father Slays His Wife and Little Son and Then Takes His Own Life.

No Reason Known for the Deed.

Dead Man Was a Line-rider and May Have Been Crazed by Lonesomeness—Bloody Scene at the Home.

Overdue Vessels Arrive Bringing Tales of Terrible Storms Along the Coast.

Huntington-Speyer Syndicate's Purchases.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

BAKERSFIELD, Dec. 5.—Word reached here this afternoon of a terrible tragedy enacted in the lonely region between the small railroad stations of Kimberlin on the Southern Pacific, and Dewey on the Santa Fe, about twenty miles north of here. As the result of the tragedy, Edward Milliken, and his wife and child are dead. The wife and son were foully murdered by the husband and father, who committed his dastardly work by turning his weapon upon himself.

Milliken was a line-rider on the great estate of the Kern County Land Company, and came here from Crawford, Neb., a little over two years ago with his wife and little boy, then three years old. Milliken was well and favorably regarded by his employers here, and to the people at Dewey and Bakersfield. His family relations have always been considered pleasant, and he never drank, nor was he of a melancholy disposition.

The Coroner's jury found that the wife and child were murdered by the husband, who then committed suicide. No reason for the ghastly crime can be imagined. It is thought that the tragedy took place Monday evening.

Milliken had not been seen on his usual route Sunday and Monday and so this morning some men were sent to investigate. The scene they came upon at Milliken's house was awful. The husband lay on the table, which had evidently been spread for breakfast. The wounds which caused his death were revolver shots in the breast and side. In his right hand he held a skimming knife, and in his left the revolver.

On the floor was the body of the five-year-old boy with the head nearly severed, but bearing no gunpowder marks. On the other side of the table, the body of the wife lay. Her throat had been cut and there was a wound in the cheek where a bullet had entered her head. There was nothing to show that the victim had any warning. Apparently they had just been sitting down when their death occurred.

Line-riding is a lonely and arduous occupation and it is surmised that Milliken's mind gave way, as has that of many another line-rider, and his mind took a homicidal turn.

On the floor was the body of the five-year-old





[POLITICAL]  
GAB OF GOEBELITES.GREAT CHUNKS WILL BE USED  
TO DEFEAT TAYLOR.Canvass of the Returns Shows the Re-  
publican Nominee's Plurality to  
Have Been Over Three  
Thousands.Contesting Board Will Hear Arguments  
Today—Gov. Bradley Gives Lying  
Opponents a Severe  
Setback.Straight Denial of Any Attempt at  
Intimidation—New Yorkers Work-  
ing for Both National  
Conventions.A. P. NIGHT REPORT.  
FRANKFORT (Ky.) Dec. 5.—The  
State Board of Election Commissioners, sitting as a canvassing board, finished its work at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, the members will sit in the State Senate chamber as a contesting board to hear arguments in the cases of the eleven contested counties.

The first of them will come up on whether or not the board has a right to go behind the certified returns, filed with the Secretary of State by the different counties. On the issue of the argument of this point will rest the name of the next Governor of Kentucky.

In the face of the returns, now on file with the Secretary of State, Taylor has a plurality of 33,33, his total vote being 193,714, against 191,331 for Goebel. If there is to be no "going behind" the returns, the board will have no option but to issue the certification of election to Taylor.

If the board decides that it has the power to go behind the returns, there is no telling who will receive the certificate. It will depend entirely upon the results of the contests to be decided before the board, and the matter will without doubt be carried for final settlement to the State Legislature.

The morning proceedings were enlivened by Gov. Bradley, who made an address to the board regarding the statement that he had brought soldiers into Frankfort. Before the meeting began the election commissioners sent the following letter to Gov. Bradley:

"His Excellency, Gov. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky—Sir: Since the Board of Election Commissioners convened in this city yesterday, it has been persistently asserted in the public bulletin and on the streets of this city, as well as in the newspapers, that a body of armed men in citizens' clothes has been brought here with your knowledge, by your consent, or with your approval, to stand by with a view of overawing the people of this state, and the duties devolving upon it by law. These reports, though emanating from Republican sources, have not, so far as we know, been denied. Under these circumstances, we hold it to be our duty to inquire directly of you whether or not there is any truth of semblance of truth in these reports to which we herein call your attention. [Signed]."

WILLIAM S. PRYOR,  
T. W. ELLIS,CHARLES B. POYNTZ,  
"State Board of Election Commissioners."

Gov. Bradley wrote the following reply, which he carried personally to the board room and handed to Judge Pryor, chairman of the board:

"Gentlemen: I regret very much that you should have for a moment believed the malicious lie that has been circulated, and of which you speak. I have absolutely become wearied by contradicting the lies of a partisan press. You should know me well enough to know that I don't resort to any such clandestine method of getting information. I know that the report is false, in view of the fact that I waited upon the chairman of your board on yesterday morning, and offered, if he desired, to exclude all persons, except those who had business in the department, from the buildings.

"The statement that any man or any set of men have been brought here with my consent or approval, to stand by with a view of overawing the board is a malicious lie. I have brought no man here for any purpose, and no man is here by my order. I see it stated in the papers that certain members of the State Guard are here in citizens' clothes. I have seen several officers here, but they are here individually and not as members of that organization and not on any connivance on my part. Instead of intimidating, I am ready at all times to protect the other of the law in the discharge of his sworn duty. [Signed]."

"W. O. BRADLEY."  
As he entered, Gov. Bradley inquired: "Can I interrupt the board a moment? I want to make a public statement. I received your communication a few moments ago. I was a little busy at the time, and my wife was called to me a moment ago. I answered it at once. I not only want to answer it in writing, but I want to make a statement for the benefit of lying correspondents that are purposely misrepresenting me."

Here, the Governor was interrupted by Judge Hargis, the senior Democratic counsel, who, for some time, had been trying to break in, but could not until Gov. Bradley paused to breathe.

"I object to this statement," said Judge Hargis. "I don't know what it is about."

"It is about the presence of the soldiers here," Judge Pryor.

"When I have no objection," replied Judge Hargis.

"I don't care if you do object," replied the Governor, with a strong emphasis on the "I." "I want to say there are no soldiers here. There are some officers here who have come on individual business. No soldier is here, I do not do things that way. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I came to you yesterday morning, seeing this crowd here, and said to you, if you want the crowd excluded from this building, I would do it."

"That is right," retorted Judge Pryor, "and I so notified the board."

"That is right," went on the Governor, speaking in quick, emphatic tones, "that no officer shall be intimidated in the discharge of his sworn duty as long as I am Governor of this State, and any man who intimates that I have called soldiers here, or anybody here, is a malicious liar. That is all I have to say to the board."

"I object to this statement," replied Judge Pryor.

"That it was due to us and just to you that you should be notified of the fact that was suggested."

"That is right," said Gov. Bradley, as he walked toward the door. Turning with his hand on the doorknob he said, emphatically, "And I am responsible for it, here or out of here."

After leaving the commissioners' room, Gov. Bradley stopped in front

**A. Hamburger & Sons**  
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

**ONE IS TAILOR-MADE, THE OTHER READY-MADE**

**Reliance** **Ru** **Which?**

**MEN'S SUITS**

**It is so on the street. No mortal man can tell the difference between a Reliance Eleven and a Half Suit and a tailor-made suit at twice the price.**

We have other Suits, too  
The Best the Price will Buy.

Cassimere and cheviot sack at.....	\$ 6.50
Swell, up-to-date sack suits at.....	8.50
Fancy Sawyer cassimere and black clay at.....	10.00
Swell worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres at.....	15.00
Nobby striped worsteds, splendidly tailored....	17.50
Highest novelties in town, all cloths.....	20.00

of a large crowd of spectators who had the outer office of the Secretary of State.

"Now, boys," he said, "you know you are talking about intimidation, and I don't really think it is wise for you to remain here. Of course, we all know you would not intimidate anybody, but it is just as well that there should not be any talk."

In obedience to the suggestion, which comprised as many Democrats as Republicans, quietly left the office. In addition to the counties present yesterday for argument before the contesting board, the counties of Hopkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lewis, Magoffin and Martin, all of which Louisville is situated, was passed with much argument.

Committees will appear before a meeting of the Republican National Committee, December 15, and the Democratic National Committee, January 21, and urge the claims of New York. Committees were also named to look into questions of transportation and hotels, and the important question of ways and means.

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## City Briefs.

A fine Christmas present. By special arrangement The Times is able to furnish excellent medallions at from 45 to 80 cents, according to style and size, to any person subscribing for The Times. Medallions can be seen at the Times business office. Bring your photo with you. The better the photo the better the medallion.

Come and hear the Peak Sisters Thursday night at Illinois Hall, corner of Broadway and Sixth street, given by the J.O.C., a young ladies' Sunday-school class of First M. E. Church, for the benefit of their new church.

Always eat at the Jersey Creamery restaurant, 214 and 216 West First street, under Nadeau Hotel, where you can feel perfectly safe with what you eat. We do not buy turkeys by the carload, nor have we any imaginary ranch.

Ladies, I am not at the Emporium, San Francisco, but I am in the Emporium, Los Angeles, No. 357 S. Broadway, where you can get a hat at your own price, for I am positively quitting business. Dosh.

Walter H. Fisher, manager the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., has removed his office to 412-413 Bradbury building, where all premiums are payable.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1.15 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main st. Lowest prices, drawn work, carved work, epalets, Field & Cole, 319 Spring.

Osteopathy, F. K. Strasser, M.D., 422 South Broadway.

Sads at Simpson Auditorium Dec. 15. Whitney trunk factory, 423 S. Spring. Furs remodeled. D. Bonoff, 247 S. Bdy. Extraordinary glove-selling, Unique, Winkler's Curios, 316 S. Broadway.

The Unique, 245 S. Broadway. \$1.25 kid gloves, 80¢. Unique, 80¢; special gloves, Unique.

All colors, 80¢. Unique.

Unique glove sale, 80¢.

The Federal grand jury will meet on Friday.

The overturning of a lamp at No. 918 East Sixth street, caused a slight blaze at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

The Pine Tree State Association will give the first winter reception Friday evening at the Friday Morning Club rooms on South Broadway.

Miss Ida M. Leonard has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the department of elocution and physical culture of Occidental College.

The W.C.T.U. white ribbon Christmas sale will be held in Illinois Hall, corner of Broadway and Sixth streets, Friday afternoon.

Three telegraphed telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mrs. Anna Skelton, E. B. Harrington & Co., Elsie Stephens, Frank Rogers (2).

Francis E. Eastman filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The petitioner is a farmer, and estimates his liabilities at \$10,000, and his normal income.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles will hold an all-day union meeting Thursday at the Congregational Church on Central avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A meeting of the Pico Heights Educational Union will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Congregational Church on El Molino street, Pico Heights. Prof. Fashay will take on "Schools for Incurable Children."

Chief Glass has been requested to look for Edgar C. Kellogg, a contractor and builder of Washington, D. C., who has been missing since November 21. At the time of his disappearance, Kellogg had \$1000 in his pocket and had sixty houses in course of erection.

The Volunteers of America intend giving a Christmas tree for four or five hundred poor children, and asks parents and friends of children to send discarded or unused toys, children's wearing apparel and other donations suitable for the Christmas tree, to Carl F. Jansen, No. 128 East First street.

William Collins was arrested by Officer Arguello last night at the corner of First and San Pedro streets, and was locked up on a charge of petty larceny. Collins was drunk and was trying to sell a new hat when Arguello gathered him in. San Pedro inquired into the matter, and found that the hat had been stolen from a clothing store at No. 116 North Main street. Collins will be tried this morning.

John Moran and James H. Cochran were sent to the Police Station at 11:15 o'clock last night by Police Officer T. Walker for disturbing the peace on First and Main. Moran said that Cochran wanted to borrow 50 cents, and upon being refused, started in to punish his old-time friend. A lively scrimmage followed, and resulted in the arrest of both men, who were drunk. Moran was connected with the Sheriff's office a number of years ago, but is now out of employment.

## Dillon Engaged.

City Attorney Haas yesterday forwarded a retaining fee of \$500 to John F. Dillon, Esq., of New York, who has been engaged by the city to assist in proving the validity of the school bonds. The City Attorney also sent a letter in which he outlined some of the legal points which are believed to be germane to the issue. A contract to be signed by Seymour Bros. & Co. was also forwarded to New York. When the contract was signed the check for \$500, which was deposited with the bonds for the school bonds, will be returned to them.

## Lady Golfers Play Today.

The ladies' finals in the Los Angeles County Club's golf tournament were not played yesterday on account of the rain. Considerable interest is centered in the match, which is between Mrs. Moran and Mrs. M. J. D. Foster. If the weather is pleasant a large number of members of the club will turn out today to witness the contest.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Hannah L. Hill, aged 20, a native of Illinois, and a resident of Visalia, Calif., and Aloysia N. Bennett, aged 19, a native of California, and a resident of Pasadena.

Charles A. Ballreich, aged 34, a native of Iowa, and a resident of Des Moines, and Ethel N. Barnes, aged 20, a native of Los Angeles.

Samuel W. Barnes, aged 25, a native of California, and a resident of Monroe, and Melville E. Jones, aged 20, a native of California, and a resident of Los Angeles.

## DEATH RECORD.

MERGEN—In this city, December 4, Mrs. Mary C. Mergen, widow of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Vogel and sister of Mrs. Emma Kaiser.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, No. 1411 Carroll avenue, today at 2 p.m. Friends are invited.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35, I.O.O.F. will meet in the hall of the Lodge, 12th and Spring street, at 1 p.m., to attend the funeral of the late Brother Michael McGlynn. ED QUINE, N.G.

FUTCH & DEERIN, FUNERAL PARLORS.

806-808 South Broadway. Lady attendant. Best service. Eastern prices. Tel. main 664.

## LOS ANGELES EXPOSITION.

CHOICE OF SPACE SOLD LAST NIGHT AT AUCTION.

The rooms of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association were crowded last evening, the occasion being the time set for the auctioning of choice of space in the Industrial, Mining and Citrus Exposition, which will open at Hazard's Pavilion, February 19. While the attendance was large, many who would have been among the best bidders were unable to be present, and in consequence the receipts for the privilege of selecting the choice sites were not as large as expected. As a result of the auction, however, almost \$200 in premiums, will be turned over to the fair fund, and the exposition is assured of several handsome displays of not only local production, but also of the class of goods carried by city merchants. The former will be an object lesson as to the work being carried on in the city, while the display of imported goods will be an indication of the character of the city.

Before the auction large plates of the hall, showing the proposed arrangement of booths, were exhibited. The hall proper and gallery are divided into space ranging in price from \$20 to \$100, according to the location. In bidding last evening the locations bid for the small sites, but for the choice in the selection of same.

Considerable rivalry was manifest among the prospective exhibitors, who entered into the spirit of the occasion by outbidding their neighbors more for the fun of the thing than a desire to seize upon the best sites.

H. W. Frank, who acted as auctioneer, knocked down the first choice to the McDonald Grain and Milling Company for \$25. Harper & Reynolds, hardware, secured second choice for \$15. The Ice and Cold Storage Company carried off third for \$15, while the People's Department Store captured fourth for \$12.50. Others who secured the privilege of finding first selections were: May Laundry, fifth; 10; Paraffine Paint Company, manufacturers of P. & B. roofing, sixth; \$12.50; Harris & Frank, clothiers, seventh; \$10; Newmark Bros., teashirts, eighth; \$7.50; J. W. Frey, mantels, ninth; \$7.50; Thompson & Boyle Co., manufacturers, pipes, tenth; \$5; Baker & Hamilton, eleventh; \$5; and Consolidated Pipe Company, twelfth; \$7.50; Baker & Hamilton, thirteenth; \$5.

A special meeting of the association will be called some time in the near future for the purpose of disposing of the choice of spaces in the annex, which will be known as Machinery Hall. In the annex power will be furnished, and the machinery, great and small, in motion will be exhibited. It is the present intention to give special entertainments each evening, and everything will be done to make the exposition a success.

During the evening light refreshments were served, including punch and cigars.

The members of the Mining Committee has been called for 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. A special meeting of the Citrus Committee will be held Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

## THE "CREATION."

RECEPTION OF HAYDN'S MASTERSPIECE LAST EVENING.

A new organization, the Los Angeles Oratorio Association, gave "The Creation," the transcendent effort of Haydn's genius, at Simpson Auditorium last evening. From the beginning to the end, the oratorio had evidently been prepared with the reverence and care that great art demands. It is directed by A. E. Dixon, for the getting together and training of the fine amateur chorus and orchestra. The soloists, Mme. Geneva Johnstone-Bishop, A. Miller and Harry Williams, are specially fitted to oratorio work, with the exception that Mr. Miller's mellow, smooth and vibrant tenor voice lacks something of the energy required in certain parts. In "Now Vanish Before the Holy Beams," he was entirely successful.

Mme. Bishop carried her part throughout with wonderful power. Her work is remarkable for its incisive attack and accuracy, and her voice for its brilliancy and freshness. The soloing, "With Verdant Cliffs" and "Our Mighty Pinions," and the duet with Mr. Williams, "The Drowsing Morn," were sung with exquisite finish and expression.

Mr. Williams, who has a fine baritone voice, showed himself throughout the oratorio the finished and conscientious musician.

In the trio the voices of the soloists accorded excellently. "On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits" is especially worthy of mention.

The orchestra played the descriptive music with telling effect, notably the passages beginning in the libretto, "Now Furlous Storms Tempestuous Rain," and the instrumental prelude to Part III, entitled "Mourning."

Chorus, soloists and orchestra rose to the grand chorus, "The Heavens are Telling." The magnificent rendering of the passage, "Let there be light—and there was light" must have been inspired by the story, known to all musicians, of Haydn's words at this point. His public appearance was at a performance of "The Creation," and when "And there was light" was sung, he raised his hand upward and exclaimed, "It came from there." He was so overcome that he had to be carried out, and as he passed, Beethoven kissed his hand.

The educational value of such an oratorio as "The Creation," given by forces so adequate, can hardly be estimated.

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XIX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE NATION'S AFFAIRS.

Unprecedented Prosperity of the Country, Universal Good Will Among the People at Home and Peace and Friendship with Other Nations.

Legislation Looking to the Perpetuation of These Happy Conditions Recommended—Gold Standard to Be Made Permanent—Restrictions Placed on Trusts—Order and Good Government for Our New Insular Possessions.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Following is the text of the President's annual message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations we are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

#### UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and its relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1890 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent. less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent. more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the people of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$1,026,314,14, part payment of the Central Pacific indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004,35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481,75, and those from internal revenue, \$273,437,161,51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,092,584,02, leaving a deficit of \$80,111,559,67. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112, leaving \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837,72, of which \$23,744,905,36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 364, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,389,91, and as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking-fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The Treasury Department, therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1894, or the 4 per cent. loan of 1897, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521, and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

#### LARGER CIRCULATION.

Increased activity in industry with its welcome attendant—larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, carry a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving periods.

In its earlier history the National Banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which useful additions to the circulation could from time to be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or

a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

#### THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts, to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress. The industrial commission, created by the act of Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combination in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to more divergent views as to the nature and value of the trust and extent of the injuries to the public, and also from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which, previously to the formation of the combination, were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which enslave or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the great consumer, are obnoxious to the public welfare, but also as to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Never power the Congress should possess over this most important subject should promptly be ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison, in his annual message of December 3, 1889, says: "Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital, so-called 'trusts,' is a matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of any article of commerce and general consumption, there are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and they should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint or combination was introduced by Congress on the 2d of July, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the convention, and it was not until 1897 that the Belgian government has ratified the convention.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has ratified the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by the British government to participate in a congress held at Brussels to review the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the convention, and it was not until 1897 that the Belgian government has ratified the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

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functions of government, and for extra-territorial rights being renounced.

Comprehensive codes of civil and criminal procedure, according to western methods, public instruction, patent, copyright laws, municipal administration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs, tariffs and procedures, public health and other administrative agreements have been retained. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of American citizens, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the changes have been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States troops to ship Morgan City, which stranded at Kobe. Permission had been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call on the way to the Philippines Islands. These kindly evidences of good will are highly appreciated.

#### PACIFIC CABLE.

The Japanese government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific cable to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of February 10, 1898, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it.

I recommend that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the Postmaster-General should issue appropriate bids for the establishment of a cable, the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract, the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

#### INTIMACY WITH MEXICO.

The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our relations with Mexico, and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous interchanges. This government has omitted no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality now so long happily unbroken.

Following the termination on January 20, 1898, by Mexico of the extradition treaty of December 11, 1891, a new treaty, more in accordance with the international needs of both countries, was signed February 1, 1898, and exchanged in the city of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its operation thus far has been effective and satisfactory. A recent case has served to test the application of its fourth article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

The extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, citizen of the United States, charged with homicide, committed in Mexico, was, after much consideration, directed by me, in the conviction that the ends of justice would thereby be served. Similar action on appropriate occasion by the Mexican executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both governments that grave crimes should be punished, but also to repress lawlessness along the border of the two countries.

The new treaty stipulates that neither government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed exclusively in the territory of the other. This will operate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The termination of the water-boundary commission organized by the convention of March 1, 1899, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed its labors. An extension of its term for one year, until December 24, 1899, was effected by an agreement signed December 2, 1898, and exchanged and proclaimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the President of Mexico to visit Chicago in October, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the United States government in that city, was cordially accepted by him, with the necessary consent of the Mexican Congress, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance. The Minister of Foreign Relations, however, came as the personal representative of President Diaz, and in that high character was duly honored.

#### CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under discussion with the government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the benevolent principle of arbitration which the plenipotentiaries conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament conference, when it was adopted.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufacturers, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the imperial government that it may not inappropriately take a fitting place in whatever legislation the Congress may adopt looking to the enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad.

#### EVENTS IN SAMOA.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The selection, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King Malietoa Leupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general law, was to be decided by the Chief Justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of the claimant, Tanoa, the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November.

The active intervention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order at the cost of military encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts, a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the belligerent bairns abashed, and a provisional government established. Recommendations unanimously made by the commission for a permanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the people to whom the power of the act was given, and the more evident it became that a radical change was necessary in the relations of the powers to Samoa.

The inconveniences and possible perils of the tripartite scheme of supervision and control in the Samoan group, by powers having little interest in common, the mutual jealousy of commercial rivalry, have been once more emphasized by the recent events. The suggested remedy of the joint commission, like the scheme it aimed to replace, amounted to what has been styled "a compromise between the exercise of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three powers."

The situation had become more intricate and embarrassing from every point of view than it was in my predecessor's time, in 1894, when

he summed up the perplexities and condemned the participation in it of the United States.

The arrangement under which Samoa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the former foreign settlements, customs, tariffs and procedures, public health and other administrative agreements have been retained. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of American citizens, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the changes have been prepared.

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In order to secure a regular representation in the United States, the Spanish government has appointed Consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island. Spanish interests were represented by the Consul of Samoa, by virtue of which the English ratification from Samoa, in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the archipelago lying to the east of the 151st deg. of West longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, Olofaga and Manua.

I transmit to the Senate for its legislative action thereon a convention, which, besides the provisions above mentioned, provides for the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration.

The interest taken by the various States forming the international union of American republics in the work of the League Bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890, all the republics of South and Central America are now represented in it.

The unanimous recommendation of the International American conference for the formation of an international union of American republics, stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and at least twelve months before the expiration of said period, a majority of the members of the union had given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of the first period, the remaining should continue to be maintained for another period of ten years, and thereafter under the same conditions for successive periods of ten years each.

The period for notification expired on July 14, 1898, without any of the member states having given the necessary notice of withdrawal. Its maintenance is, therefore, assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the representatives of America, some of whom have been members of the international conference, but not finally settled, and others of which have since then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should be invited to hold at an early date another conference to the total of all the countries other than the United States, which has already convened this hour.

The purely international character of the work being done by the bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active cooperation of the alien status of naturalized Turkish subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. Our statutes do not allow this government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of the law to the United States are prevented from entering Turkey, or are expelled after entrance.

In the Turkish empire, the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our efforts during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of nationalization seem to be on the brink of final failure, through the announced policy of the Ottoman Porte to defend the alien status of the various governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting, and the zealous endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through it commercial intercourse and strengthen the bonds of amity and confidence between its various members and the nations of this continent.

#### PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the counties of Erie and Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 2, 1898. This exposition, which will be held in the city of Buffalo in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, and within a day's distance of the city of Niagara Falls, will be a most unique and instructive exhibition, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

The law provides an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the exposition of the products of the United States from the executive department and the Smithsonian Institution, and its National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor and Bureau of Reclamation. To said commission an amount of \$10,000 of this government's exhibit, a board has already been created and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement and safe-keeping of the articles and specimens to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has assumed the responsibility of the care of its duties as provided for the law, and have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations on this continent.

#### EXPORT EXPOSITION.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved December 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures, and especially adapted to export trade, will be held in Philadelphia from the 14th of September to the first of December, 1899.

The representative character of the exhibits, and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking afford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the future growth of our foreign trade.

The new volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, will make a most unique and instructive exhibition, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

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#### VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

The international commission of arbitration appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on October 3 last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which had existed for the greater part of the century.

The commissioners were unanimous, while not meeting the extreme contention of either party, to give Great Britain a large share of the interior territory in dispute, and to Venezuela the entire mouth of the Orinoco, including Barima Point and the Caribbean littoral and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government and to idle men and reestablish the pursuits of peace. This will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the statutes.

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#### VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents under Gen. Castro, after a sanguinary engagement in which they suffered much loss, rallied in the mountainous interior and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Gen. Cárdenas, of the United States, sent up a provisional government with which our Minister and the representatives of the other powers entered into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1898.

#### RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The fourth section of the tariff act approved July 4, 1897, appears to provide for a commercial reciprocity which should be entered into by the President and also ratified by the Senate within two years from its passage.

Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this nature, none of the treaties initiated under that section could be concluded in time for ratification by the Senate, and the remaining sections of the act, still待ing for a general reciprocity, will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India Islands under treaties of reciprocity, which shall be made.

The active intervention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order at the cost of military encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy.

The suggested remedy of the joint commission, like the scheme it aimed to replace, amounted to what has been styled "a compromise between the exercise of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three powers."

The situation had become more intricate and embarrassing from every point of view than it was in my predecessor's time, in 1894, when

he summed up the perplexities and condemned the participation in it of the United States.

The arrangement under which Samoa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the former foreign settlements, customs, tariffs and procedures, public health and other administrative agreements have been retained.

Of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, \$1,712,042.20 was expended for sanitation, \$223,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and \$88,944.03 for aid to the destitute.

#### PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, the two governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent and previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid Hon. Bellamy Storer, its Minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted with article V.

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ceded to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted, not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the present representative government of the United States in both houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipinos. In the first instant, no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare, and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expeditions dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of the country, "nor upon any part of the population, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there on the 17th of August, it was directed that there should be no communication with the insurgents; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property in the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others should realize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4 before the cession, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility, to undertake the establishment of a sufficient government which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to see that the laws of the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights."

The same day, while ordered to Manila to see that the laws of the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila, a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, three of whom accompanied by the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Maj.-Gen. Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure, without delay, peaceful, debt-free, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants."

These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University; Dr. Charles Denby, for many years Minister to China; Prof. Edward Worcester of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines.

While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these commissioners set out to find the missing of good and delusion. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the benevolent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this government, which made them their friends, prominently one of peace and friends. On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila, a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, three of whom accompanied by the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Maj.-Gen. Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure, without delay, peaceful, debt-free, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants."

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military government of the Island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

1. A voter must be a male citizen of the Island of Negros.

2. Of the age of 21 years.

3. He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, or in money or property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of \$100.

4. He must have resided in the island and not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

5. He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

6. Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government.

Provided that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military Governor of the Philippines. The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature.

The military power is vested in three branches, which are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. The command and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased, until finally, just before the time set for the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidence of preparation, was made upon all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and gory carnage of the rebels.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters were made to him, with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to remove. The boldness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased, until finally, just before the time set for the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidence of preparation, was made upon all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and gory carnage of the rebels.

"Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans, and avenge ourselves on the rebels, for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor."

A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. A considerable number of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps, and, in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the best and intent of cooperation with Admiral Dewey and Maj.-Gen. Otis, in establishing peace and order in the archipelago, and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

WAR FORCED ON US.

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except retreat."

"It is not to be concealed that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligation to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents

are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the island, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

DAWN OF FREEDOM.

I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and action. Everything indicates that with the speedy restoration of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is securely assured and enjoyed. The country is a blossoming justice. Justice is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels.

Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the commission and the Department of the Pacific, commanding the Department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficial intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a general acceptance of the authority of the United States.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners, which describes the military operations of the work of reconstruction and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago.

GOVERNMENT OF NEGROS.

A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the Island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States, and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be upheld by the government of the United States and in accordance with our own Constitution and laws, came exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually submitted itself to the natives themselves. A new spirit was put into force by order of the major general commanding the department, which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the Island of Negros should consist of a military government headed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, attorney-general, and auditor. The seat of the military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to offices and fill all vacancies in offices not otherwise provided for, and may, with the assistance of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public and civil questions, and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own government of government. The advisory council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding-general.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your special attention. Such an arrangement would be, at the outset of a cruel breach of faith, to would place the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of these islands under the mercy of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chance to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vast that tremendous prerogative in the Tagalo leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I

should recommend at this time a

new and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain the peace and order in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates their information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The report of the commissioners, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be used. There is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to make governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held or controlled by our troops. To this end, I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members of the commission, as may be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of a central civil government for all the islands, and its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

WILL UPHOLD THE FLAG.

Until Congress shall have made known the final expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, and in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease.

If any orders of mine were required

to secure the merciful conduct of

military and naval operations, they would be lawfully given, every step

of the progress of our troops has been marked by the humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents.

The truest kindness to them would be the swift and effective defeat of their present leader.

The hour of victory will be

within a few hours of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up

the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment.

We

shall not wait for the end of the strife to begin the work of peace. We shall continue as we have begun to open schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our fold, feel that they are their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain that we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in the present time to provide for an effective and rapid system of education, which will continue forever the rock of safety upon which our national security rests."

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the

same end be had with reference to the

government of Porto Rico. The time is

ripe for the adoption of a temporary

form of government for this island, and

many suggestions made with reference

to the Spanish system of government

are applicable also to Porto

Rico. The system of civil government

adopted by the people of this island

is described by competent lawyers

who are familiar with it, as thoroughly

modern and scientific, so far as it re-

lates to matters of internal business

trade, production and social and private

right in general. The cities of the island

are generally well constructed

which probably require very little or

no change. So that with relation to

matters of local concern and private

right, it is not probable that much, if

any legislation is desirable; but with

reference to public administration

and the relations of the island

with the Federal government, there

are many matters which are of press-

ure. The same necessity exists for

legislation on the part of Congress to

establish federal courts and federal

jurisdiction in the island as has been

previously pointed out by me with re-

ference to Hawaii. Besides the admin-

istration of justice, there are subjects

of public lands, the control and im-

provement of rivers and harbors, the

control of the waters of streams not

navigable, which, under Spanish law

belonged to the crown of Spain, and have

by treaty of cession passed to the

United States; the immigration of peo-

ple from foreign countries; the importa-

tion and export of internal revenue;

the application of the navigation laws;

the establishment of postoffices and post

roads; the regulation of tariff rates on

merchandise imported from the islands

and the United States; the regulation of

parts of entry and delivery; the regula-

tion of patents and copyrights; the

application of the laws of the

United States to the islands and the

power of the Congress to make laws

for the benefit of the islands and the

people of the islands.

DAWN OF FREEDOM.

I communicate these facts to the

Congress for its information and ac-

tion. Everything indicates that with

the speedy restoration of the Tagalo

rebellion, life in the archipelago will

soon assume its ordinary course un-

der the protection of our sovereignty,

and the people of those favored islands

will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom

which they have never before known.

Already hundreds of schools are open

and filled with children. Religious

freedom is securely assured and enjoyed.

The country is a blossoming justice.

Justice is beginning to circulate in its

accustomed channels.

DAWN OF FREEDOM.

I communicate these facts to the

Congress for its information and ac-

## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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 HARRY CHANDLER ..... Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.  
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## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—Home and Juliet.  
 BURBANK, Maids.  
 ORPHÉUM, "Vassaline".  
 RAGAZZI'S FAVILLONE. The Hottest Coon in Dixie.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The Times offers a reward of \$10 in cash for the apprehension, arrest and evidence which leads to conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Times from the premises of sub-scribers.

## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Seldom, in the history of the country, has a President been called upon to treat of so many and so important subjects in an annual message, as are considered in the President's message which was read in Congress yesterday. This message is therefore one of the most comprehensive papers of its kind ever written. Covering so wide a range of subjects, and dealing with so many questions of grave importance, the message is necessarily long. But it loses nothing in interest by reason of its unusual length. On the contrary, it is of absorbing interest throughout. It is written in the President's well-known terse and vigorous style, and each of its separate topics is treated in clear, logical, and forcible English.

One of the admirable features of this message is the directness and candor with which each and all of the questions considered are handled. There is no equivocation, no evasion of any issue. The President's position is made as clear as language can make it on all the important issues of the day, and his political opponents will not find it at all difficult to understand where he stands, and what policies he advocates, as regards any of these questions.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article, to review all the subjects treated of in the message. Only the more important ones, therefore, will be considered, other subjects being reserved for future comment.

After noting the satisfactory condition of our foreign trade, the President refers briefly to the gratifying condition of the treasury, as shown by the treasurer's report. In this connection he strongly and specifically recommends the enactment of legislation which will establish the gold standard, as the measure of values, on a firm and enduring basis. He regards the present as "the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and the purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best."

If the silverites are desirous of having the free-coining question sharply defined in the coming campaign, they can be fully accommodated by simply taking issue with the President's utterances on the currency question; and the Republicans will welcome the issue as a prelude and a promise of victory. The most important subject treated in the message is, beyond question, that of the Philippines. This theme is handled in a masterful and convincing manner, with premises so sound and logic so irresistible as to leave no ground for the opponents of the administration to stand upon. The President begins with the signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, on December 10, 1898, and gives a brief history of the succeeding events in the Philippines, down to the present time. He shows that the territory of the islands came into the possession of the United States as legitimately and regularly as any territory under the jurisdiction of the flag, and that the transfer of sovereignty "was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people." He also shows that from the earliest moment, "no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare, and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests." In several separate and distinct proclamations the inhabitants of the Philippines were assured that the Americans came, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends, to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. The President shows, further, that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States is entirely without foundation in fact. The insurgents having rashly attacked our troops, who were acting as their friends and allies, no other course was left open to us but to meet force with force, or to retreat. The latter course was not to be thought of for a moment, and the course clearly indicated was the one pursued. "The rebellion," says the President, sententiously, "must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored."

Mr. Choate seems to at last have gotten onto the watchword: "No entangling alliances." Alliances of friendliness, good will, charity and generous understanding with all our neighbors is the only sort of an international combination that the United States has a disposition to go into, no matter what spellbinders on either side of the ocean may say in their after-dinner harangues. The time has at last arrived when an American can see the head of an Englishman without wanting to hit it, and if there is a reciprocal sentiment in the mother country, all Americans should rejoice, as well as all Englishmen. As for Germany, there is no element in our population whose coming is more welcomed than the people of that country, non nobis who make better American citizens. Let us have peace—but without hard and fast alliances.

Fortunately, as the President shows, every indication points to the speedy

## THE REED RULES.

To the surprise of many persons, the House of Representatives, at the opening session, adopted the rules of the last session, better known as the Reed rules, under which Thomas B. Reed, as Speaker, earned the sobriquet of "Czar Reed." It had been believed by many that with a change of Speakership the House would deem it best to modify, in some degree, the arbitrary code of procedure under which the business of the lower house has been conducted for some years past. The desirability of modifying these rules in some particulars is quite generally conceded, if it could be done without endangering the autonomy, so to speak, of the House. But the fact has all along been clearly recognized that it would be better to re-enact the Reed rules, with all their acknowledged faults, than to return to the old régime, under which the House of Representatives was an accephalous body, without power of self-control, and in which the majority, no matter how large it might be, was at the mercy of an obstinate and cantankerous minority, however small. The Reed rules may be arbitrary, and in some respects not altogether just to individuals; but they at least enable the House to do business when the majority desire to do it, and this saving grace covers a multitude of sins and shortcomings.

The Reed rules, with Thomas B. Reed in the Speaker's chair, were one thing; with David B. Henderson in the chair they may prove to be quite another thing. Under these rules, the speaker is allowed a large degree of discretionary power. Mr. Reed never hesitated to use this power to the fullest extent whenever occasion permitted, and it is hardly to be denied that he sometimes used it in an arbitrary, if not in a despotic, manner. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Henderson will deem it necessary to resort to the arbitrary methods of Mr. Reed. The probabilities are that he will not do so—except in extreme cases, when confronted by recalcitrants and filibusters who can be controlled only by the strong arm of power.

There is more need for the Reed rules in the present House than there would be if the Republican majority were larger. They can be invoked, where necessary, for the enactment of legislation which would be impossible without them, and they need not be invoked—or rather their arbitrary features need not be—except in cases of great emergency. If the administration of Speaker Henderson be conservative and moderate, as it is almost certain to be, there will be little trouble on account of the rules; but at the same time, the Republican majority in the House, although it is not large, will be able to work its will in all essential matters of legislation. The majority is justly entitled to this privilege, and the minority will have no just cause for complaint because of its exercise. It is probably better, therefore, under all the circumstances, that the Reed rules be re-adopted, that it would have been if an attempt had been made to change them in any important particular.

Congress might get even with Mr. Roberts by compelling him to read aloud the 7,000,000 names on that petition in opposition to his being given a seat among the other statesmen—those who have not so many wives who stand out in the open where they may be stood up and counted.

There seems to be nothing whatever the matter with British nerve and intrepidity, and there are indications that sooner or later Her Majesty's forces in South Africa may develop a swimmer who will be able to class himself with Funston, judging by recent advices from Modder River.

It is perhaps a trifle early to say that the Modder River battle was the Waterloo of the Boer campaign. We have a sneaking notion that later returns may somewhat change the anticipated result of that engagement. It were the part of wisdom to await a revised copy of the estimates.

We are told that Congress opened with surprising smoothness, but look out, there, for jolts further down the road! This bit of advice is especially commended to the careful consideration of Matt Quay of Pennsylvania and Mr. Roberts, the muchly-wedded husband, of Utah.

The trust fiend and the handy snags seem to be coming together with most gratifying frequency these days. But the snag stands the jolt first class. Let the jarring continue indefinitely along the same lines, without protest on the part of the great North American multitude.

The Lord Mayor of London has seemingly come out of his trouble in fairly good shape, for which all persons who dislike to see men in high places destroyed, will rejoice. It is good to know that the Lord Mayor's middle name is not Hooley.

There is a strike on at Stanford University, but so far it is confined to the stoneworkers and has not spread to President Jordan—whose "anti-imperialistic" mouth is still working at the old stand.

The San Francisco man who stabbed himself twenty-one times, in an effort to kill himself, must have an aim on him like a Spaniard who tries to hit something with a canon.

"The absent-minded Biggar" is showing that he has his wits about him when it comes to the matter of pointing a gun at the esteemed enemy and pulling the trigger.

A fashion writer tells us that it is good form for a lady to take off her gloves at the theater; but never mind about these gloves, girls; take off your hats!

The winter crop of railroad accidents is large and luscious.

## [THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

## ROUTINE BUSINESS.

## POLICE COMMISSION HOLDS A QUIET SESSION.

Arguello's Hearing Postponed—Charges Against Officer Henderson—Mayor Does Not Approve a Dedication Ordinance.

Mootry Grows Weary of His Trial on a Murder Charge and Shows That He is Very Much Bored.

Governor of the State to Try a Damage Suit in Court Today. Courthouse Notes and Brevities.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, composed of Messrs. Goss, Pascoe and the Mayor, yesterday, there was not the slightest public reference to the present trouble in the police department. The session was devoted almost entirely to the transaction of routine business. The hearing of the case against Patrolman Arguello was postponed until Wednesday of next week, by which time it is thought the Roberts injunction case will have been decided.

Charges were preferred against Police Officer Henderson yesterday by C. P. Arnold. The matter will be investigated before the Board of Police Commissioners takes action.

Complaint was made yesterday to the Board of Police Commissioners by an owner of property in Chinatown about the habit some policemen are said to have of kicking in doors there when searching for opium joints. The work of the officers has cost some of the property-owners quite a sum for repairs, they claim, and the commission has been asked to stop it. The matter will be investigated.

Another vacancy was created in the police force yesterday by the retirement of half pay of Patrolman John Stephenson.

The Mayor has decided not to sign the ordinance dedicating certain property generally known as Sunset Park for park purposes until some changes are made in the wording of the ordinance.

Major-General William R. Shafter thanks the city for the courtesy and hospitality shown him during his visit.

The second day of the trial of Charles T. Mootry closed yesterday almost void of interest. The defendant is unalterably bored by the proceedings and acts particularly.

Gov. Gage is to try a case in Judge Allen's department of the Superior Court this morning.

## [AT THE CITY HALL.] BOARD HAD LITTLE TO DO.

## POLICE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Charges Preferred Against a Police-Man—Tells His Side—Chinatown Property-owners Object to Officers' Actions—Hitch in the Proceedings to Dedicate Sunset Park.

The meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday was almost wholly devoted to the routine of liquor-license applications, requests for positions in the department, and such other matters as usually come before the board. One matter out of the ordinary was the filing of charges against Patrolman R. E. Henderson.

These were referred to the Chief with out being made public.

The three members of the commission appeared at the Mayor's office some time before the time for their regular meeting. With the Chief they entered the Mayor's private office, and there remained behind closed doors for half an hour. What they were doing there was not announced, but it was hinted later that they were considering the Roberts case, which they could not consider publicly because of the injunction against them.

At 10:15 o'clock they filed into the outer room and began their public meeting. In the absence of Clerk Trowbridge, Secretary Mendenhall of the park department acted as clerk of the board.

The application of George Joermann for a transfer to him of the saloon license of John Singer at No. 324 Main street, was granted under a suspension of the license, a wholesale liquor dealer, and responsibility for the debts of the former holder of the license. The application of Charles Engelke for a restaurant liquor license at No. 251 East First street, was also granted under a suspension of the license.

The application of George Joermann for a transfer to him of the saloon license of John Singer at No. 324 Main street, was granted under a suspension of the license, a wholesale liquor dealer, and responsibility for the debts of the former holder of the license.

The Chinaman runs a restaurant there, and in the rear of it he has been conducting a lottery business. I went there about a month ago and captured his whole layout and took it to the Police Station. He kept it in a drawer, and when I asked him what he was about to put it away, and then grabbed it. There was a whole lot of tickets, many of them marked, and some were to be sent to Chinatown.

This complainant rents the property here described, and sublets to occupants at No. 131 East Third street. The conduct of Officer Henderson has hurt his business, and unless he is stopped in his course he will be ruined.

"This complainant, who is the tenant of No. 131 East Third street, hearing the scuffle and unusual noise, entered the premises at this time to rescue the occupant's wife, who was grabbed by the officer and thrown out of the place.

"On the afternoon of November 14, 1899, Officer Henderson again entered the premises at No. 131 East Third street, and finding no one present but the occupant's wife and eight small children, proceeded to fill them with great fear and fright by knocking the chairs on the floor and picking up a small table and beating it against the floor, at the same time making threats to the occupant's wife. He then forced open her trunk and threw its contents upon the floor in the most careless manner. The complainant, who entered the premises at this time to rescue the occupant's wife, was grabbed by the officer and thrown out of the place.

"On the afternoon of November 14, 1899, Officer Henderson again entered the premises before described and tried to enter the private apartments of the occupants, but, finding the doors locked, attempted to coerce the occupant to give him the keys and upon his refusal the officer grabbed him and tried to take them.

"This complainant, who is the tenant of No. 131 East Third street, hearing the scuffle and unusual noise, entered the premises at this time to rescue the occupant's wife, who was grabbed by the officer and thrown out of the place.

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**The Times**

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Office.) At 1 p.m. the thermometer registered 59.6° at 5 p.m. 59.8°. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 53 deg. and 59 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 61 per cent; 5 p.m., 81 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., 61 miles per hour; 5 p.m., 10 miles per hour. Velocity, 1 mile. Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, .01 of an inch; rainfall for season, 2.50 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

## DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles ..... San Francisco ..... 50  
San Diego ..... 50 San Fran. ..... 50  
Weather Conditions.—The pressure is rising on the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere west of the Missouri River it is falling, the change being decided by the Rocky Mountains. In the Missouri Valley, the temperature has not yet exceeded 50°, which shows there has been a general fall. While the temperature has risen materially from the mountains eastward, freezing weather continues. Showers have fallen on the Pacific Slope north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Showers this afternoon and to-night, followed by clearing weather Wednesday afternoon; southerly, changing to northerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with those of the same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours:

Stations	Last twenty-four hours	Season
Eureka	..... 10	2.1
Red Bluff	..... 10	2.12
Sacramento	..... 10	2.20
San Francisco	..... 05	2.38
Independence	..... 22	3.74
San Luis Obispo	..... 02	5.78
Los Angeles	..... 01	2.49
San Diego	..... 12	1.25
Yuma	..... 08	1.18

San Francisco date: Maximum temperature, 53 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; mean, 54 deg.

The pressure has risen rapidly over the northern half of the Pacific Coast. It has fallen over Southern California. A storm of considerable energy overrules Southern California and San Fran. and San Diego. The pressure is falling over Northern California. Conditions are favorable for frost Wednesday morning over the greater portion of California. Snow is falling in Utah, and will probably fall in the Great Basin, Colorado River and the Sierras. The following maximum wind speeds are reported: Fort Canby, thirty-four miles per hour, from the west; Sacramento, thirty miles from the northwest.

Fort Bragg, San Fran., for thirty hours, ending at midnight, December 4.

Northern California: Fair Wednesday, with increasing cloudiness at night; frost Wednesday morning; light north winds.

San Fran. and San Diego: Fair Wednesday, except in extreme southeastern portion, where it will remain cloudy; probably light frosts Wednesday morning; southerly, changing to light northeasterly winds.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Wednesday, 10 in morning; light north winds.

The Times Weather Record—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

December 5—1 p.m. Midnight, Barometer ..... 29.50 29.60 Thermometer ..... 62 54 Humidity ..... 70 67

Weather ..... Cloudy Maximum temperature, past 24 hours ..... 63 Minimum temperature, past 24 hours ..... 53 Rainfall past 24 hours ..... Trace Rainfall for season, inches.... 2.61 Tide Table—For San Pedro:

High. Low. Wednesday, Dec. 6..... 11:08 a.m. 45.6 a.m. 40.6 p.m. 45.6 a.m. 40.6 p.m. Thursday, " 7..... 0:32 a.m. 5:50 a.m. 12:03 p.m. 6:51 p.m. Friday, " 8..... 1:48 a.m. 7:08 a.m. 1:09 p.m. 7:45 p.m. Saturday, " 9..... 2:24 p.m. 8:42 p.m. 3:40 a.m. 9:56 a.m. Sunday, " 10..... 3:48 p.m. 9:41 p.m.

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The chain gang at Riverside now numbers fifteen.

The Salvation army of Riverside will give a dinner to the poor on Christmas day.

Fresno has shipped 100 carloads of watermelons to the North and East this season.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette will speak at the Rainbow Bazaar, Pasadena, Friday evening.

The Pasadena and Los Angeles electric railway carried 8074 passengers Thanksgiving day.

Domestic is putting up her new arc lamps. Eighteen had been put in up to Monday evening.

The Central Baptist Association of California has adopted a resolution to the effect that church property should be taxed to taxation.

Riverside tax collections, city and county, are reported as unusually good this month. On Monday City Marshal Wilson took in over \$19,000.

Latest estimates place the whole rail-in crop of the State for the season of 1899 at 2400 ten-ton cars. Total payments up to date are \$1,517,884.

A successful operation for cataract was recently performed upon the eyes of San Jose man of 50 who had been totally blind for twenty-four years.

Hobos are still arriving in San Bernardino. Johnson, the member of the chain gang who declined to work Saturday, is still obdurate and remains in the dark cell on bread and water.

The San Bernardino Transcript fears there is danger of breaking the eastern range market and mentions one train on the El Cajon Pass, last Wednesday, that drew thirty-five carloads of oranges.

The new High School building at Visalia is in a dangerous condition, the northwest corner having settled and the floor dropped nearly an inch, so that a slight earthquake would be likely to bring the portion of the building down with a crash.

The Women's Benevolent Society has taken up the work of caring for the indigent poor of Los Gatos during the month of December, and the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county have withdrawn all aid to the poor of that town during the month.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern California Medical Society will open today, at Hotel Green, Pasadena. The second day's session will be held on Mt. Lowe, the morning devoted to sight-seeing, the afternoon and evening to business sessions.

The claim of ex-County Recorder J. W. F. Diss against the county for \$22,500, the amount of fees for the recording of mining claims, etc., turned in by him during his term of office, was yesterday disallowed by the Board of Supervisors of that county.

The monthly report of the Horticultural Commission of Fresno county shows the San Jose scale to be the most prevalent and injurious insect on the orchards, and on the rapid increase. It is, however, comparatively easily dealt with by spraying, if taken in time, a fact which ranchers are recognizing in act.

The agent at Redlands Junction on Saturday wired the Southern Pacific office to have the sheriff sent to take the place. The Sheriff was hastily informed and a posse sent down under Deputy Sheriff Shay. They found the station house still safe, but arrested some six suspicious characters found hanging about.

BEKINS Van and Storage ship goods at all points at cut rates. 496 South Spring.

## The Playhouses.

PRESENTS FOR MEN  
OUR SPECIALTY.

LOS ANGELES THEATER. It is not often that the Los Angeles theater-going public has a play tried on them, but Frederick Warde made so bold as to trust to their judgment and discretion last evening with a new creation entitled "Fortune's Fool," and while the success of the piece is scarcely to be measured by a single performance, there would seem to be abundant evidence that after polishing which all new plays must undergo, "Fortune's Fool" will be found an entertaining feature in this fine player's repertoire.

The scene of the play is laid in the city of Milan, at a period when there were ducal courts in Italy, with the attendant features of love-lorn ladies, jesters in their motley, courtiers in doublets and hose, soldiers with the ready sword and those other eccentricities of mankind that have made to playwrights and players ever since plays were instituted for the delectation of mankind. The Duke of Milan is of that class of the nobility who like to masquerade as other people, and do fantastic things in the court, the lady is equally infatuated with the jester, though this is not revealed to the wearer of the cap and bells until the final act. Two courtiers are killed in the last scene, and one the brother of the Duke, the other a Count Malatesto, evidently a very ruthless and undesirable member of society in Milan. It becomes the whim of the Duke to wed the lady to the jester of his hand, but he succeeds in this with the lady's consent, and believing her to be in love with Malatesto. Cocco permits the count to masquerade in his costume and wed the lady in his stead. When the trick is revealed to the Duke, that gentleman is naturally angry and accuses the jester and the lady must be left together in a room that they may work out their joint salvation, the lady that she shall accept her newly-wedded husband as in fact, the jester to receive, forgoes her for his sake by persuading him to that end. It is here that the lady reveals her desperation for the man to whom she has just been wedded, and upbraids Cocco for having entangled her in so sad a plight. The fertile-minded Cocco has a plan to get the Duke to release the lady from her wedlock with him and in the working out of this scene Mr. Warde evolves the broad comedy bit in the piece, though it must be conceded that dramatic license is powerfully strained in the attempt to make a farce out of it.

## Crystal Lenses \$1 Pair.

And if you are not bold enough to pay three times the at home price.

J. P. DELANY, 309 S. Spring Street. The Guarantee Optician.



This is the package Maizeline comes in. Your grocer cannot sell Maizeline to you in bulk.

2-p und package, 15c.

LADIES'  
STREET SHOES.

Among our new shoes just received is a particularly fine shoe for ladies' street wear, in winter and wet weather.

It is a very stylish "Broadway" last, of box calf and has a genuine sole.

Price, \$1.50. Send for catalog.

Tomorrow we shall speak of our ladies' patent leathers—two more of our new arrivals.

Mr. Warde does his usual careful and conscientious work in the onerous role of the jester, and carries the burden throughout. Miss Little is a most pleasing and acceptable Nina and Mr. Brune is hopelessly amateur in the rôle of the Duke, but the play is really evident that there must be some things which Mr. Brune can do better than act. The remainder of the company is fairly acceptable. Tonight "Romeo and Juliet."

## DIDN'T WANT MONEY.

RESIDENCE RANSACKED, BUT NO VALUABLES TAKEN.

The residence of Joseph Singer at No. 736 San Julian street was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon between 1:30 and 6 o'clock, and the place was thoroughly ransacked. Although many articles of value were lying around in plain sight, none of them were taken, and Singer thinks that the thieves were after something besides money.

When Detectives Flammer and Steele arrived at the house last night they found that all the closets in the house had been searched and the drawers opened, and their contents strewn on the floor, and piles of letters scattered about after having been scanned by the visitors.

The work was evidently done by novices, according to the opinion of the officers, and it is thought that their search was fruitless, as Singer says that he has no property of value remaining.

What lends interest to the case is the fact that Mrs. Singer is a contestant in the Wilhelmina Rump will case, and is supposed to possess documents which prove that she is a niece of the maker of the will.

A man was noticed loitering about the neighborhood of the Singer residence on Monday, and the absence of the occupants yesterday afternoon probably gave the looked-for opportunity for ransacking the house.

A FINE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

By special arrangement The Times is able to offer excellent medallions at from 45 to \$30 cents, according to size, to any person subscribing for The Times. Medallions can be seen at the Times business office. Bring your photo with you. The better the photo, the better the medallion.

CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ostrich feather fans, boas, capes and plumes from the South Pasadena Ostrich Farm. Free delivery to all parts of the United States.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the signature of *Pat H. Fletcher*.

BEKINS Van and Storage ship goods at all points at cut rates. 496 South Spring.

## BOSTON DRY STORE

239 S. Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

The marked interest shown by the ladies in our special sale of millinery as advertised in Sunday morning's papers induces us to announce that

the great millinery sale  
will be continued.

the following items are merely suggestive of the saving in this department:

fur felt hats, formerly 1.00 and 1.25, now only 50c.

wool felt hats, formerly 50c and 75c, now priced at 25c.

french felt dress shapes, our complete line, formerly priced at 1.50 to 2.50, now only 50c.

velvet dress shapes, formerly 1.50-2.00, now priced at 95c.

fancy feathers, quills, wings and birds in all the latest fancies.

formerly 25c and 50c, now only 10c.

formerly 50c to 1.00, now only 25c.

ladies' sailors with bands, were 75c to 1.50, now priced only 25c and 50c.

ladies' walking hats, formerly \$1.00 at 2.00 and 3.00, now priced 1.00.

black ostrich tips, formerly 50c per bunch, now only 25c. colored ostrich tips, formerly 1.00 and 1.50 per bunch, now only 50c.

Big Doll Display.

BOSTON DRY STORE Holiday Goods

McCall's Patterns 10c and 15c.

## Coulter Dry Goods Co.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## BEAUTIFUL FUR SCARFS.

Beauty alone is not the only virtue of the furs. The small prices on them are of as much importance as anything else. We judge by the way the women patronize our Fur Department that we have about the best assortment in town, and all of our furs are sold at the usual dry goods profit.

Come and get our prices on Fur Scarfs, then shop the town over and see if you can match them, price for price and quality for quality. We very much doubt it.

Fur Scarf of black electric seal fur, with six tails \$1.25.

Large cluster scarf, beautiful quality of black marten fur, with eight large tails, at \$1.50.

Large cluster scarf of fine black lynx fur with ten large tails, \$1.50.

Large cluster scarf of Stone Marten fur with four imitation tails and two heads, \$1.50.

Large cluster scarf of genuine black marten, in tab effect front, with twelve tails and two heads, \$2.50.

An extra fine wool blanket, white, 11-4 size, with colored borders, \$3.50 a pair.

## COULTER DRY GOODS CO.,

317-325 South Broadway, Between Third and Fourth, Los Angeles, Cal.

A house filled with valuables is a temptation for the robber. The robbers are plying their trade pretty steadily these days. Are your valuables secreted in your house? Better put them in one of our Safe Deposit boxes. Rental \$2.00 a year and up.

## Union Bank of Savings, 223 South Spring Street.

## ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

As we send our men around the country to select the best vegetables, we can always guarantee that they are fresh and properly grown. We do not wait until the vegetables are picked and brought in before we make our selection, but our men are out for the purpose of getting the best the country affords. You'll be satisfied with our vegetables.

A fine lot of ripe

## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5, 1899.  
(For the information of orange-growers, buyers and shippers. The Times is the only American paper in New York and Boston, obtained through a reliable correspondent specially employed for the purpose, giving daily and weekly reports of the citrus fruit market from day to day. These exclusive reports will become more and more important as the season advances.)

CITRUS FRUITS IN THE EAST.  
(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The volume of business in oranges stacked up somewhat today, numerous small orders being received from outside sources, quantities taken were small, but total sales make fair trade in all varieties. California showed in well today, five cars being placed on sale. Good California navels brought fair prices and there is a steady market for this class of fruit. Four cars of good colored, running from 96¢ to 126¢, brought from \$2.70 to \$4.25; 96¢ to 128¢ and 150¢ brought from \$3.25 to \$4.25, the average being \$4.17¢; 100¢, 20¢ and 126¢ from \$2.70 to \$3.75, averaging \$3.50. One car of small seedlings sold, but size and color were against them and prices realized ranged from \$2.40 to \$2.50, average \$2.46. Florida, Jamaica, Sorrento and Nassau oranges were also sold. The Florida stock was in such wavy condition that it sold very slow. Jamaicans were not in demand owing to their condition. The Sorrento stock was in excellent shape and sold readily at good prices.

Today's sales were: Two cars Riverside navels at 2.70@3.00; one car Highland navels at 2.75@4.25; one car Washington navels at 3.85@4.00; one car Homassassas at 2.40@2.50; 375 boxes Sorrento oranges, 2.70@3.10; 600 boxes Floridas, 2.15@4.12; 333 boxes Jamaicans, 2.50@3.00; 23 boxes Nassaus, 1.50@1.75.

Jobbing prices unchanged.

The cargo of lemons on steamer Bolivia were sold today, instead of tomorrow as advertised. They were in good request and brought slightly higher prices. The jobbing market was quiet and unchanged. There were 6240 boxes which sold at 2.40@3.10, for Palmero and 2.35@3.10 for Messina, an advance of 10 to 20 cents.

Boston Citrus-fruit Markets.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) There were no auction sales of fruit today. Jobbers report a good demand for oranges and lemons at steady prices.

New York Auction Sale.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Auction sales of citrus fruits today resulted as follows: Four cars of California extra navels, regulars, 3.30@4.25, average, 3.60; small, 2.90@3.05, average, 2.97; fancy, regulars, 2.90@4.00, average, 3.20; small, 2.70@2.90, average, 2.80; extra Homassassas, regulars, 2.40@2.60, average, 2.45. Five cars due tomorrow, three on track.

Five hundred Sorrento boxes sold today at 1.90@2.70, average, 2.45; halves, 1.45.

Three hundred boxes Jamaicas, Florida style, brought 2.50@3.00, average, 2.75.

Five hundred boxes Floridas, brights, regulars, brought 2.30@4.15, average, 2.90; large, 2.60@2.80, average, 2.70; Russells, regulars, 2.15@3.15, average, 2.50; wavy.

Seven thousand boxes Sicily lemons, fancy, 300¢ sold at 3.60@4.25, average, 3.10. Owing to small cargo market advanced 15 cents. Eighteen thousand Siciliys to be sold Thursday will probably go lower.

Five hundred boxes Jamaica's tomorrow.

Orange Sales in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) One car of Palermo seedlings, mixed varieties, was sold at auction today. They sold from 2.15 to 2.35, average, 2.24. The quality was inferior and color poor. Floridas averaged 3.10. Jamaicas cost, repacked in boxes, 2.40 to 2.75. The orange market is very dull. The demand will have to improve greatly to permit disposal of increased supplies during the next few weeks at satisfactory prices. The next sale will be on Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

CURED FRUITS. The holiday wholesale rush is pretty well over, and there is a lull in business in a large way. The retail trade is generally supplied, and jobbers are not rushed as they have been. Stocks are light, there being hardly any apricots in the State in car-load lots; not many peaches, and less prunes than usual. The San Francisco market is thus reported by the Fruit Grower:

The cured fruit market continues quiet, and shows signs of weakness. The demand is naturally light at this time, dealers having anticipated their wants, and the advance in the export demand has not been great, and continues fair, but buyers are protecting against slow deliveries. Evaporated apples are less firm and a shade lower in price, but the Coast stock will go out clean, as the Coast stock will be at a premium. The accumulation at present is not large, and the price will be on the high side.

BONDS LIST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The market is still quiet, and the demand for the large sizes is 2¢ cents price. The low-priced stock is fast cleaning up, and with the short sale of Santa Clara holdings will represent the bulk of the stock on the Coast. Stocks held here are not excessive for the time of year, as it is nine months to new crop, and with anything like an old-time demand prunes will clean

up. Dealers do not look for much improvement either in demand or prices before February or March next.

Orders have been, or will be filled, full, and the market is gradually carried over for the spring and summer demand. The rainy weather and cold nights during the past month, and particularly during the past few days, have caused the loss of a large amount of fruit, and the market is well down, but now are not fit even for making brandy, and must be dumped. Just how much the loss by unfavorable weather will cut down the output it is hard to tell, this is the only market we have a shortage of several hundred cars is known. Demand and movement light. Reports reach this office that outside stock is being offered at prices below the association's list. In some lines dealers demand prices in excess of the list price."

COFFEE MARKET. A New York house writes: "A New Los Angeles firm, the general market continues very quiet, the steamer from Santos arriving both from Europe and here with bubonic plague, cables from Brazil reducing the estimates of the present and next crops, as well as the large amount of coffee going into consumption. The improvement has not been marked, and the market is apparently affected mild coffee. Please note the following extract, which we quote from a prominent East India house:

From Java the reports for the coming coffee crop are following: less satisfactory than heretofore, the disorder in many districts having been insufficient, so that not more than a small half crop for 1900 can be counted upon. This is a sorrowful condition, as in consequence of the already low prices, and the eventual partial failure of the crop, it places the planters in a calamitous position.

OUTLOOK IN IRON. It is reported from Birmingham that the iron furnace there are still unable to meet requirements of buyers, and further orders for the first half of 1900 are not accepted.

COTTON CROP. It was announced on the New York Cotton Exchange Thursday that the average estimate of 150 members of the exchange places the present cotton crop at 9,613,000 bales.

TOBACCO. All the deals on tobacco are off. There is some new deal on in the Continental Company which handles the plus goods. Advances on some brands are certain. Bull Durham will probably go up, too.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Live poultry hardly moves. Eastern dressed sets pretty freely at 12 to 15 cents per pound for chickens of all ages and grades, 14 cents for ducks and geese, and 16 cents for turkeys.

In the game line hares are pretty plentiful and bring \$1.50 per dozen for good ones. Other kinds of game are scarce.

In the potato market there is no notable change. Chico Oregon Burbanks sell at \$1.35 and fancy Nevadas at \$1.40. Common stock goes at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Sweets sell generally at \$1.20 to \$1.25, extra fancy being held as high as \$1.10. The general market on onions is \$1.10 to \$1.20, fancy going up to \$1.35.

Eggs are weak, some April stock, ex-store, is said to be sold below 29 cents, but the regular quotations are still figure. Egg prices, arrival, are at 24¢ to 26 cents. Local fresh are weak at 29 to 30 cents.

Butter is firm for fancy stock. Stocks of fancy in storage are light and firmly held. The local creamery here yesterday had the regular price of their product up 5 cents to 57¢.

The fruit markets are continuing to rule firm at full prices. Oranges are going out freely.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SHARES AND MONEY.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The stock market is still quiet, and the market has been quiet for weeks on end. The railroad stocks were the only ones to move, and the market is still quiet. The market is still quiet.

TRADE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$256,110,104; gold reserve, \$228,656,877.

SILVER GOING AHEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamer St. Paul, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 138,990 ounces of silver.

CONSOLS AND SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Consols, 1.02%; silver, 27.38¢.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—May wheat opened at 69¢, a shade over yesterday's close. This was due to reason of small cables from the market here was light and heavy, and had some South African shipments of 1904. There is some expectation that the Bank of France can be expected to half the market, but the tribunal has announced that it will not raise the rate this year unless the reserve is raised.

In certain quarters it is suggested that the Bank of England will soon increase its discount rate. American wheat is placing in backbunch but there was a fraction in the afternoon. Thats, 74¢; Boston, 9¢; Anconas, 9¢; Utah, 7¢. Money was raised.

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GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

# Southern California by Towns and Counties.

## PASADENA.

### ARCHITECTS SUBMIT PLANS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY ANNEX.

New Building Probably Will Be Devoted to the Juveniles—City Fathers Pass the Electric Railroad Extension Franchise—Stable of Dr. Up de Graff Entered by a Thief.

PASADENA, Dec. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] When the Public Library trustees first considered the addition to the building, it was proposed to devote the annex to the reference library and make it a room for investigators' reading and study. Today the trustees met to inspect plans submitted by architects and talk over the needs of the library, and a sentiment developed in favor of devoting the new wing to the young folks. It is quite probable that the annex will be made a juvenile library, replete with juvenile works and with quarters to be enjoyed by the young readers at all hours of the day as their own.

There is at the disposal of the trustees about \$5000, and the amount will be increased by the new funding. One of the three plans submitted today contemplated an expenditure of not more than \$5000, and this, with some modifications, would come nearest to meeting the ideas of a majority of the board. None of the plans were entirely satisfactory, however. The board will meet again next week and will ask for new designs from the architects, to fit conditions which the trustees have in mind.

### AT CITY HALL.

President Patten of the City Trustees attended the meeting for the first time in several months this morning. His health is not good and he did not preside, but he was present in order to furnish the third vote necessary to give the Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railroad its franchise for extensions and to grant a sewer connection to La Pintoresca Hotel. On both these questions Mr. Hoag adhered to his former position and voted no; but Messrs. Reynolds, Dobbins and Farnsworth voted yes on the franchise and the sewer ordinance and both received a passage.

Mr. Hoag insisted that the railroad should agree to light the streets through which it was to pass, which the company would not agree to, and he protested that the grant of sewer permits violated the law. Pasadena was not in the interest of this city and would delay annexation.

Trustee Reynolds observed that it would interest this city very much if there should be an outbreak of typhoid fever from the hotel.

At the request of the Trustees Patten the City Attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons provided no State law covers the offense. The City Marshal was directed to have all bill boards cut down to a limit of ten feet square.

The anti-expectoration ordinance was laid on the table without action. The electric light contest was not referred to.

### PASADENA BREVITIES.

The Maccahees have elected R. P. Congdon, Commander; I. E. Moody, Lieutenant-Commander; C. P. Gregory, Record Keeper; S. M. Munson, Finance Keeper; H. G. Simpson, Chaplain; E. C. Packard, Sergeant; E. T. Briggs, M. at A.; John Coates, first M. of G.; R. T. Butler, second M. of G.; Chester Seavy, Sentinel; C. P. Anderson, Picket; W. S. Lacy, Lieutenant; C. H. Herr, Post; W. S. Lacy, Trustee.

Streets entered the barn of Dr. T. S. Up de Graff on Columbia street early this evening while the coachman was at dinner, and made a clean sweep of the coachman's wardrobe, taking a value to carry it in. Nothing else was taken, and it is believed a tramp took the clothes.

The Pasadena Relief Corps will attend in a body the reception to be given the department officers by Stanton Relief Corps of Los Angeles Friday, leaving here on a special electric car at 10 a.m.

The next lecture in the Y.M.C.A. course will be delivered by Chaplain Isaac of the battleship Massachusetts, on "The Flying Squadron," at the Tabernacle Thursday evening.

The funeral of the late Dr. S. Rosenthal will be held at the home, No. 322 North Euclid street, at 10:30 a.m. The interment will be in Mountain View Cemetery.

John W. Ripley, ex-Commander of the Maccahees, who has been so seriously ill that his life was despaired of, is now picking up. He was able to sit awhile in a chair today.

Pasadena Lodge of Free Masons has elected Charles W. Buchanan, W.M.; W. R. S. S.W.; Henry Rameil, J.W.; S. Washburn, Treasurer; R. Williams Secretary.

J. C. Chambers of Riverside, the street-sprinkling contractor, has bought the Calvin house on North Fair Oaks avenue.

There will be a mothers' meeting at the public kindergarten on Bellevue drive, Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock.

M. N. Kellogg of Concord court is confined to his bed as a result of severe bruises received in a fall from a bicycle.

The annual meeting of the Americans Club will be held Wednesday evening, and there will be a large turnout.

The department directors have appropriated \$150 for the schools to use in decorating their turnouts.

The Congregational Church will hold its annual supper and business meeting Thursday evening.

The family of William Waterhouse on Villa street is quarantined, a son having diphtheria.

Richard S. Roberts of this city has gone into the telephone business at Seattle, Wash.

Col. G. G. Green and party arrived here in the former's private car this morning.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their annual meeting Thursday evening.

Three brass bands have been engaged for the Tournament of Roses.

A fine Christmas present. By special arrangement The Times is able to furnish excellent medallions at from 45 to 80 cents, according to style and size, to any person subscribing for The Times. Medallions can be seen at the Times business office. Bring your photo with you. The better the photo, the better the medallion.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

PACKING-HOUSES BUSY.

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] Things are lively at the packing-houses this week. There is much well-colored and well-ripened fruit that is being shipped for the holiday trade. Work is nearly all of the big houses is in full blast, and at some of the places a night force is employed to meet the demands of eastern buyers. Most of the holiday shipments will be made this week, after which there will be a lull in the business until January.

Tell your dealer to send your parcels or freight by Electric Express to insure prompt and careful delivery.

Ask McCamey to mail a box of California crystallized fruit to your eastern friend for Christmas.

Nash Bros. are getting ready to

move in a day or two, and are selling groceries cheap.

What is a ton of coal? 2000 pounds if you buy of the Diamond Fuel and Feed Company.

Eastern chickens and turkeys Friday and Saturday at Bremer's City Market. Unequal service between Pasadena and Los Angeles. Electric Express.

Dainty articles for Christmas at the Universalist bazaar next week.

Battenburg patterns and laces, Bon Accord.

### LONG BEACH.

#### SEWER QUESTION AGAIN.

LONG BEACH, Dec. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The City Trustees did not have a meeting Monday evening, but adjourned the session till Thursday evening when it is expected they will act on the calling of the election for sewer bonds. Considerable opposition to the bonds has developed, and time will doubtless be given for the opposition to show itself more clearly. It is thought some of the opponents are on that side of the question because of misapprehension as to how the building of the sewer system will affect them and the city. It is believed that it can soon be determined definitely as to whether the voters of the town should be called at once. Unless the election is called very soon it will probably be impossible to have the sewers completed and ready for use before the rush of beach visitors next summer.

LONG BEACH BREVITIES.

The City Trustees have granted permission to the Long Beach Post of the G.A.R. to use the auditorium of the new City Hall for its monthly meetings.

Health Officer Cuthbert reports that the month of November and the within that month there were no contagious or infectious diseases reported.

S. B. Simmings' barn, situated in the rear of his house on Seventh street, near Pacific street, was burned this morning. The place was all afire within when Simmings first discovered the fire, which was about 3:30 p.m. A quantity of hay and a lot of tools and household goods were destroyed. The loss is \$250, and not insured. The origin of the fire is mysterious.

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### SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

#### PREHISTORIC DWELLER DUG UP.

AVALON (Santa Catalina Island), Dec. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] A workman, while digging a sewer trench for the new house built by Mr. Cope on Metropole avenue, yesterday, turned up the skull and a lot of other bones of one of the prehistoric inhabitants of Santa Catalina.

### SANTA CATALINA BREVITIES.

The Santa Catalina Island Golf Club has been elected to membership in the Southern California Golf Association. The island club is preparing for a midwinter tournament, to be given early in February.

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### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

#### ALLEGED YOUNG HORSE THIEF.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] A boy who may be the youngest horse thief in the country was arrested here this morning. He gives his name as Frank Brown of No. 917 North Grand avenue, Los Angeles, and is not over 10 years of age. The charge made against the lad is that of horse stealing, and he is wanted in court to stand trial.

Chris Ringsen, George N. Cornell, T. Washburn and Charles L. Parker and wife, went up to Johnson's Landing and the Adelaide this morning for a few days of camping and shell gathering.

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